

Basics of a Good Road - Concrete Pavements

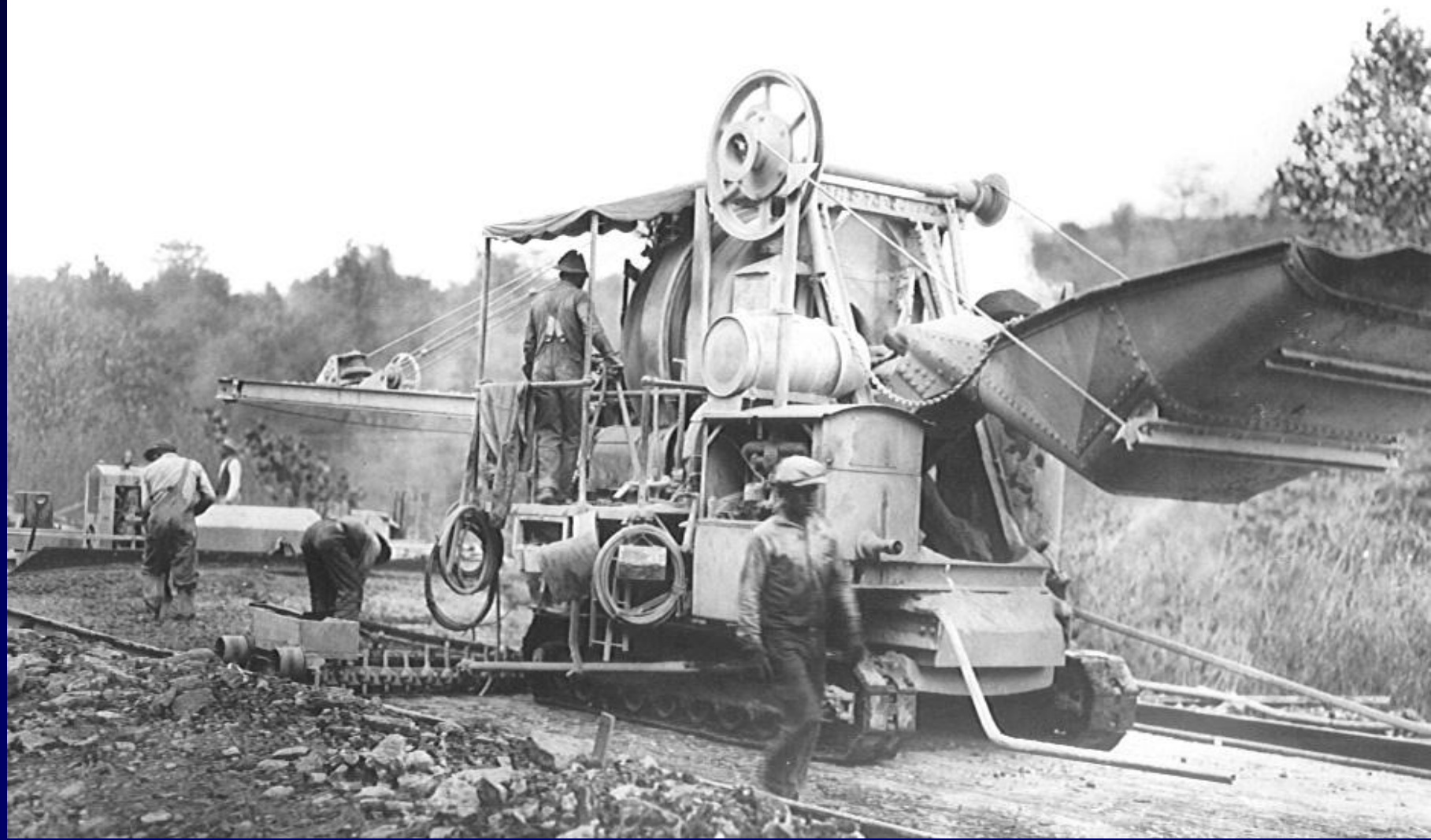
Road Scholar Program Part II

Mike Byers

Indiana Chapter – American Concrete
Pavement Association

Changes have occurred in Materials & Construction

Demand to build it faster, under
traffic & last longer



Central Mix Batch Plant



















BASIC CONCRETE

Water



Aggregate



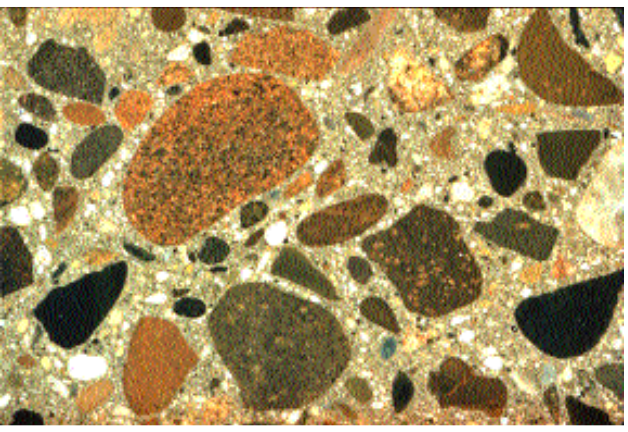
Cement



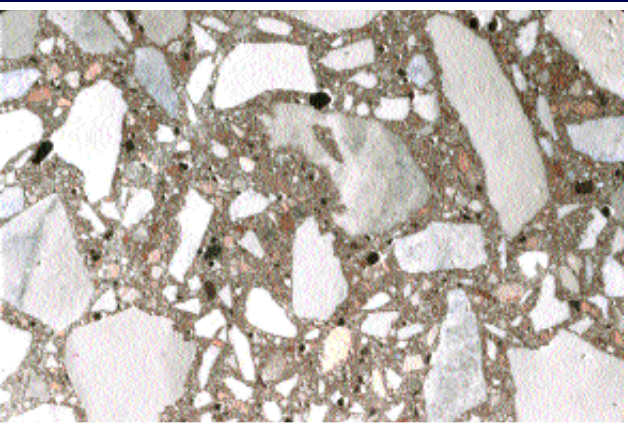
Sand



Cross Section of Hardened Concrete

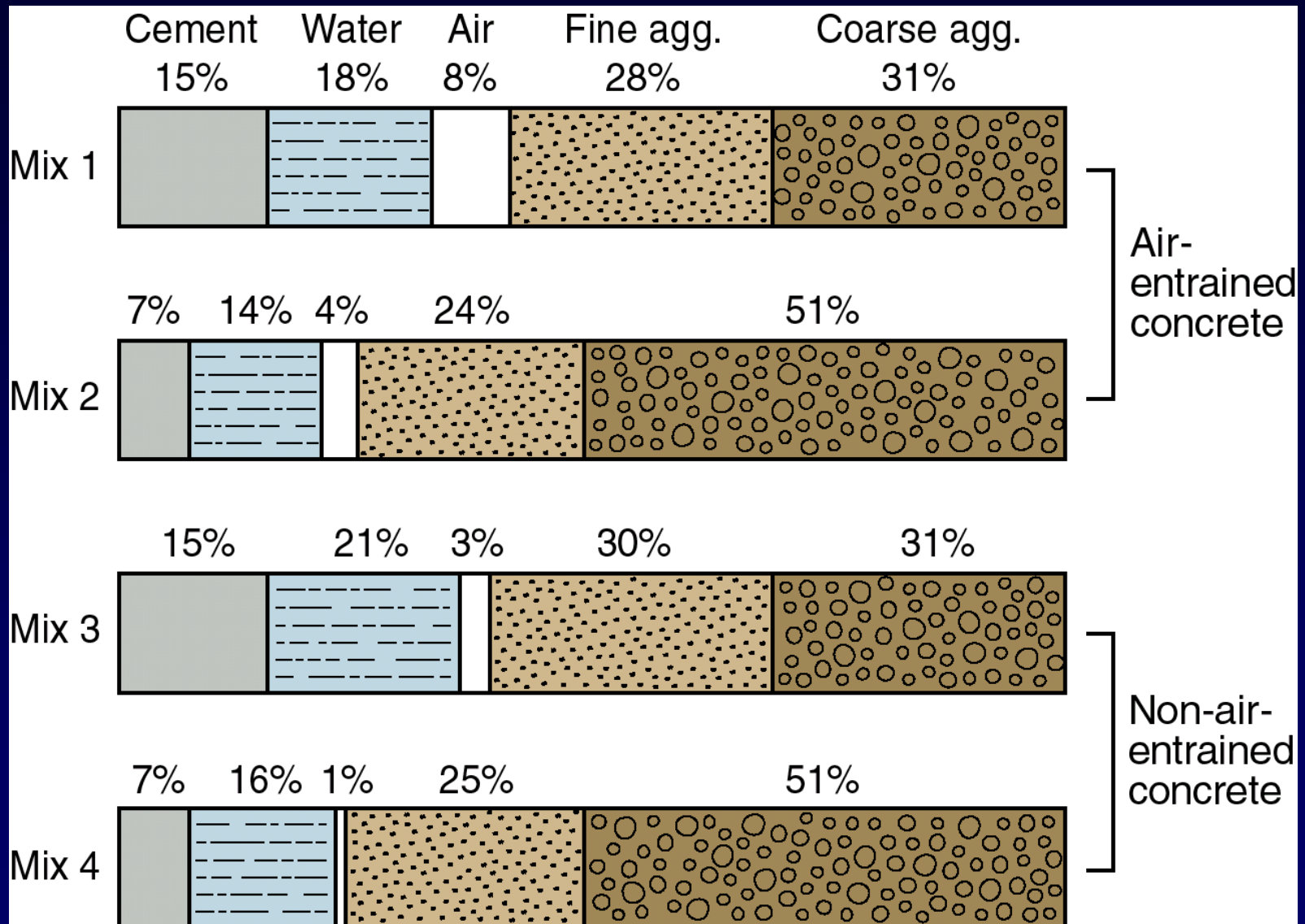


Concrete made with
siliceous rounded gravel



Concrete made with crushed
limestone

Range in Proportions

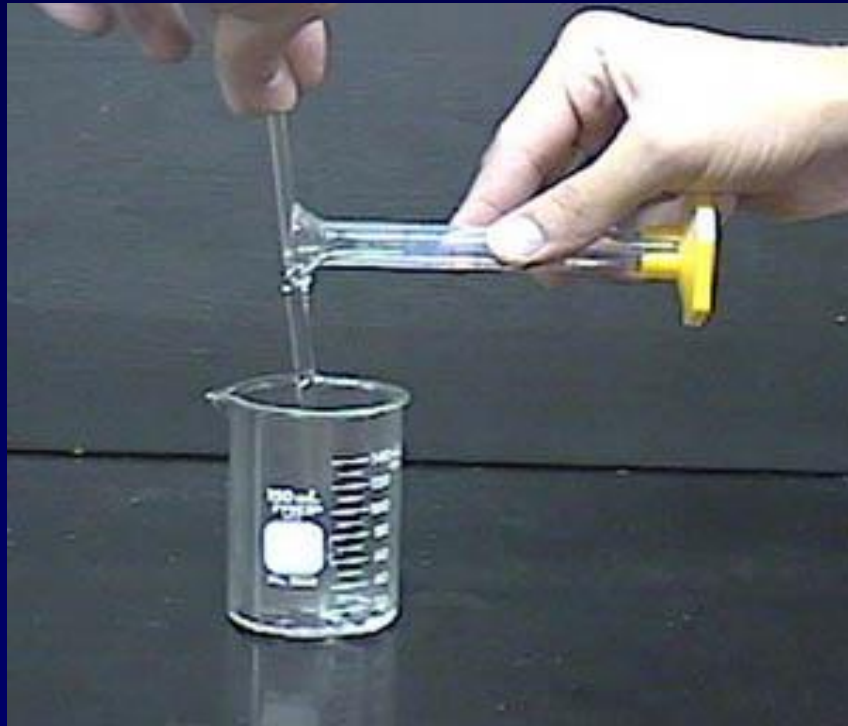




Quality Control Check

Consider the Difference Between Lab and Production Concrete

Although all batches are intended to be exact duplicates, this is not so in practice



**Larger Measuring Tools
More Rapid Production**

Concrete Mix Design

Variance and Corrections

- Mix Design Sheet includes a number of variables that can affect the quality of concrete
 - Water Cement (W/C) Ratio
 - Aggregate info
 - Air Entrainment %
 - Unit Weights (Yields)

Design Factors		Design Factors (cont.)			
Test Batch Size	27 cuft	Air Content	6.50%		
Cement Content	470 #/cy	Fine Agg/total Agg	47.00%		
Fly Ash Content	70 #/cy	Air Entr. Content	2.50 oz/cyd		
W/C ratio	0.420	Admix #1 Content (WR)	4.00 oz/cwt Cemt.		
Material	Size/Type	Source	Bulk S.G.(SSD)	Absorb.	Moist.
Cement	Type 1	lone STAR	3.15	---	---
Fly Ash	Class C	ROCKPORT	2.74	---	---
Fine Agg.	#23 Sand	M.M.KY.AVE.	2.68	0.85%	1.00%
Coarse Agg.	#8 Stone	M.M.WAVERLY	2.65	0.95%	4.00%
Air Entrmnt.	Dairavair 1400	WR GRACE	---	---	---
Admix #1	WRDA 82	W.R.GRACE	---	---	---
Water Weights for 1 CYD (in pounds)		Aggregate Weights for 1 CUYD (in pounds)			
Free Water	52.01			Fine	Coarse
Mix Water	174.79	SSD	1,478.44	1,648.51	
	=====	Dry	1,465.97	1,633.00	
Total Water	226.80	Wet	1,480.63	1,698.32	
		Free Water	2.20	49.81	
Batch Weight for:					
	1 Cyd	1 Cft	27.0 Cft		
Cement	470 #	17.41 #	470.00 #		
Fly Ash	70 #	2.59 #	70.00 #		
Mix Water	175 #	6.47 #	174.79 #		
Fine Aggregate	1,481 #	54.84 #	1,480.63 #		
Coarse Aggregate	1,698 #	62.90 #	1,698.32 #		
Air Entrainment	2.5 oz	0.093 oz	2.500 oz		
Admix #1 (WR)	21.6 oz	0.800 oz	21.600 oz		
	=====	=====	=====		
Total	3,894 #	144.21 #	3,893.75 #		

Batching



Batching/Mixing

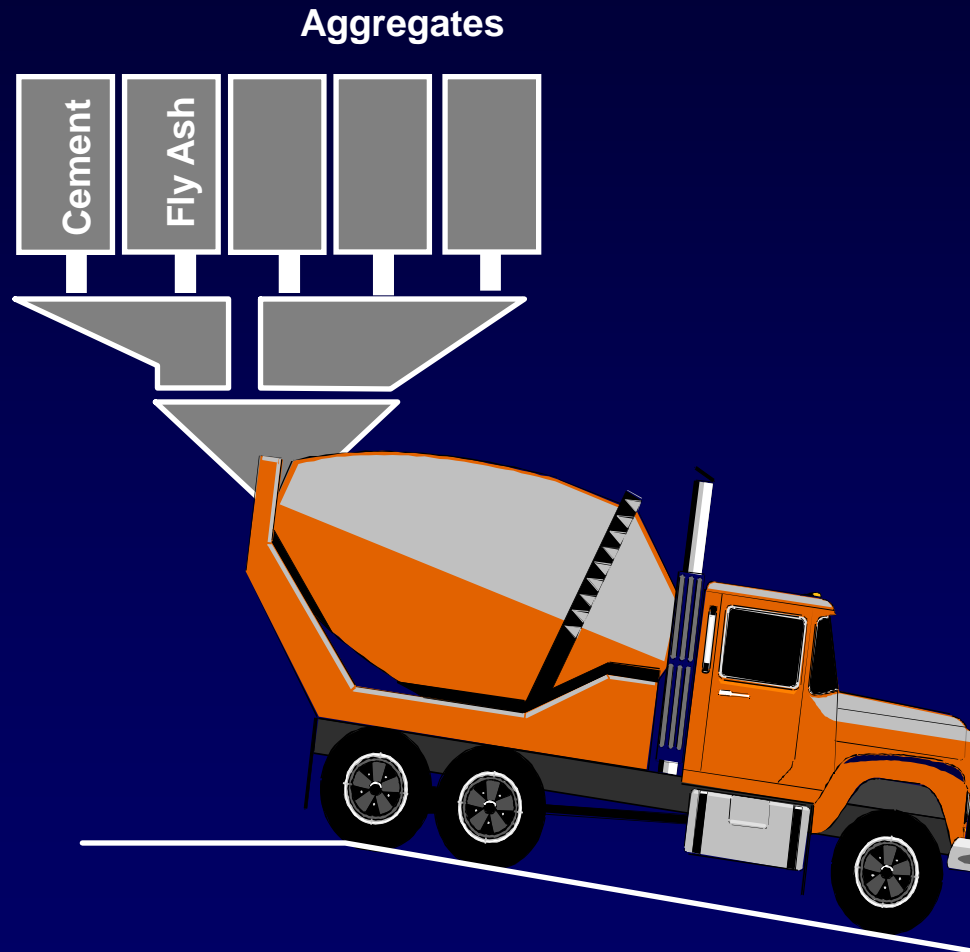


Course aggregate & sand being
transferred to aggregate bin

Central Mix Batch Plant



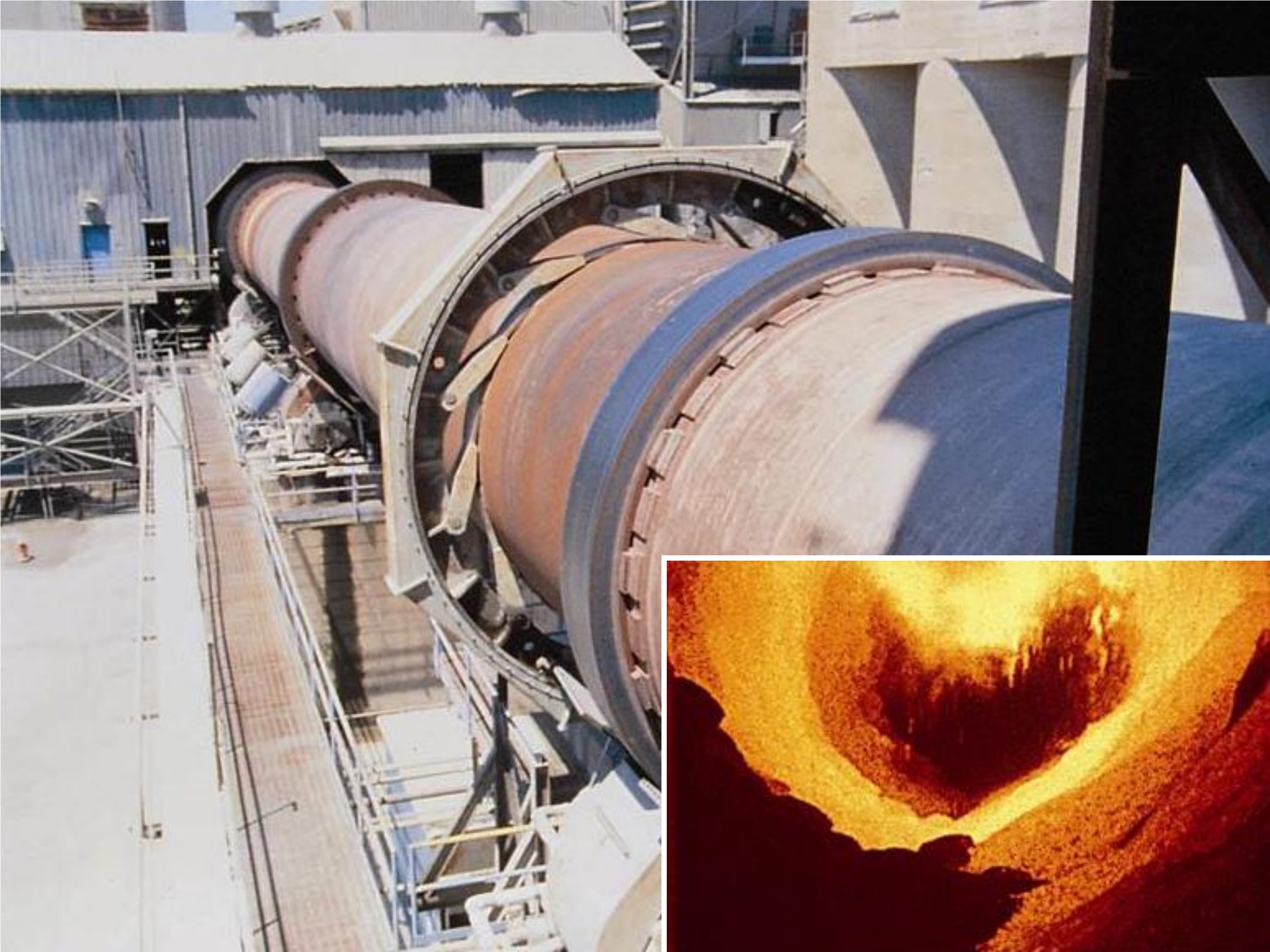
Truck Mixed Concrete



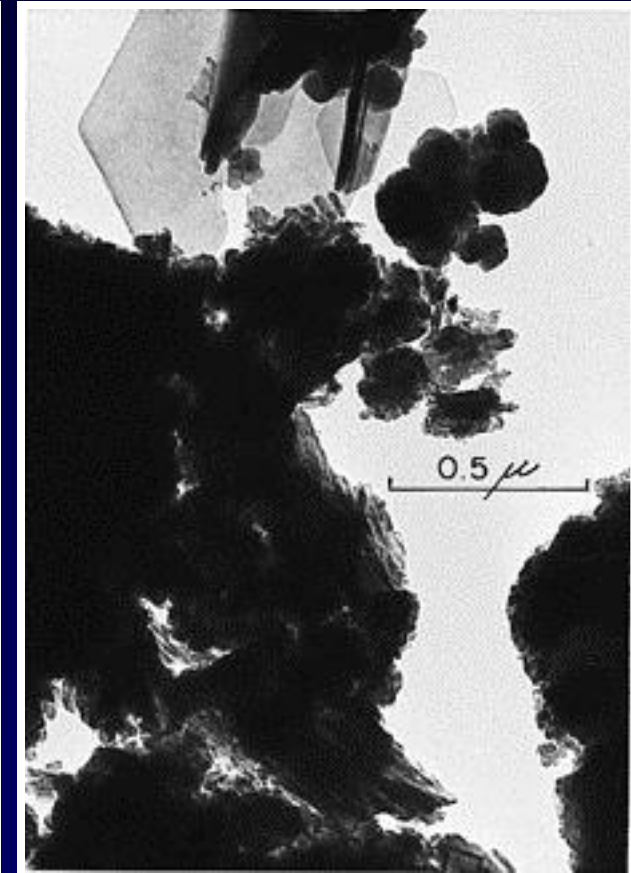
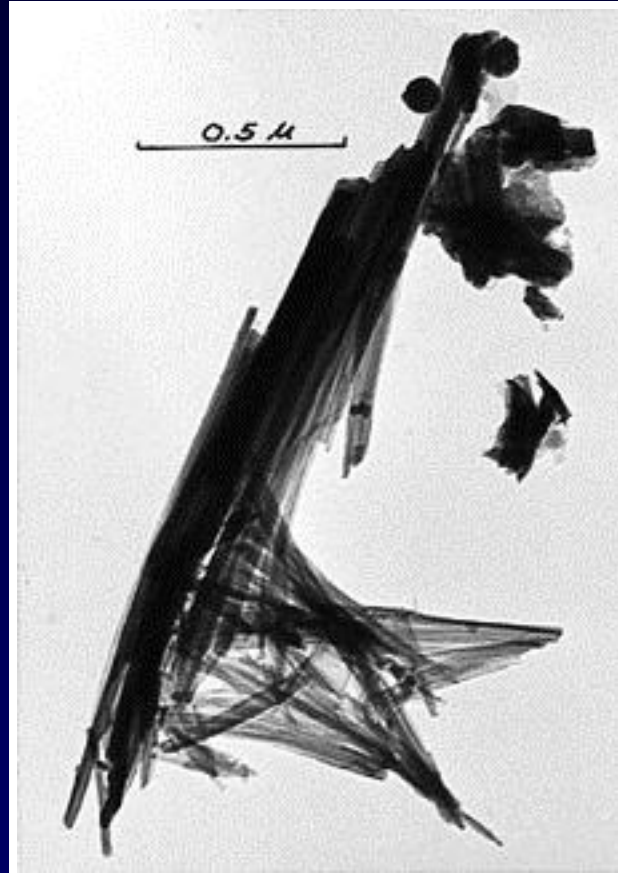
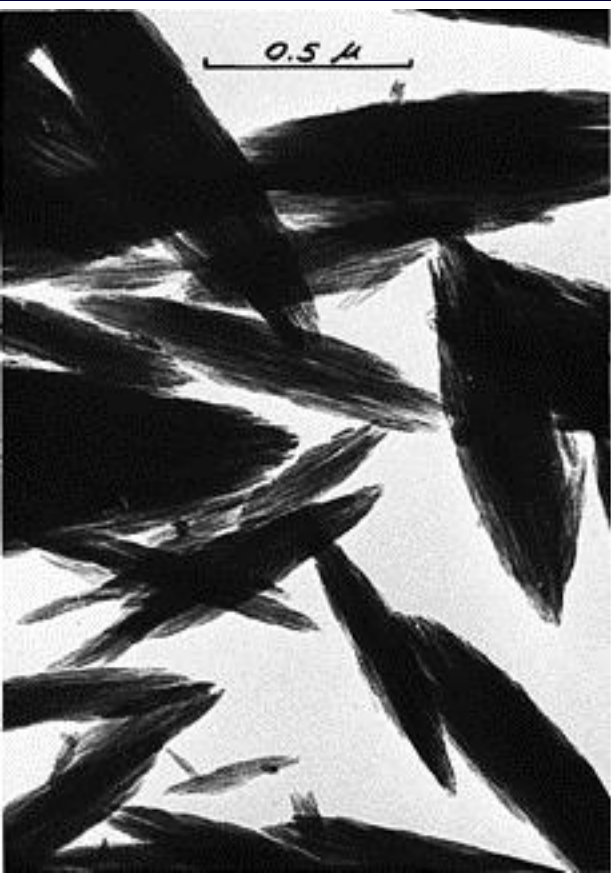
Portland Cement

*is a hydraulic cement,
meaning that it hardens by a
CHEMICAL REACTION
with water*

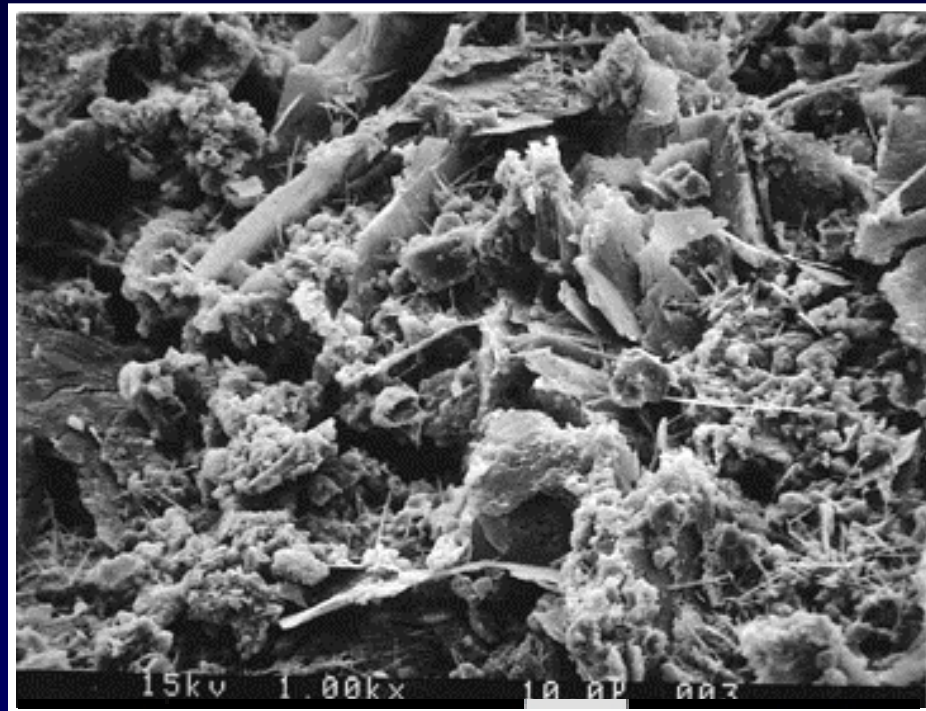
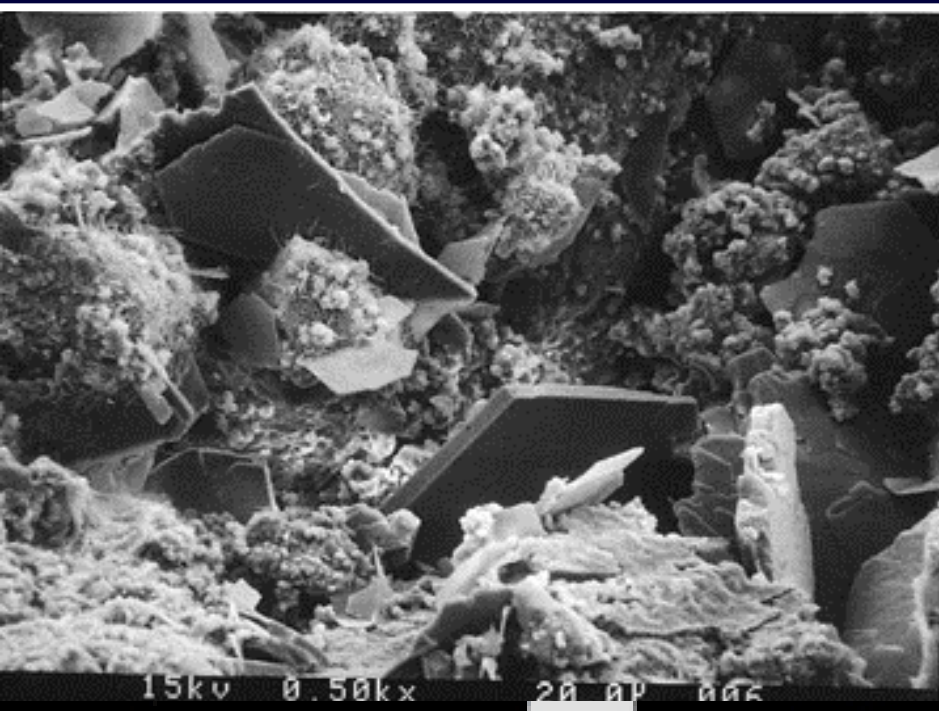




Hydration Products



SEMs of Hardened Cement Paste



Cement and Its Impact on Concrete Performance

Module 1 - Cement's Role in Sustainability

Module 2- Cement Manufacturing

Module 3- Types and Applications of Cement

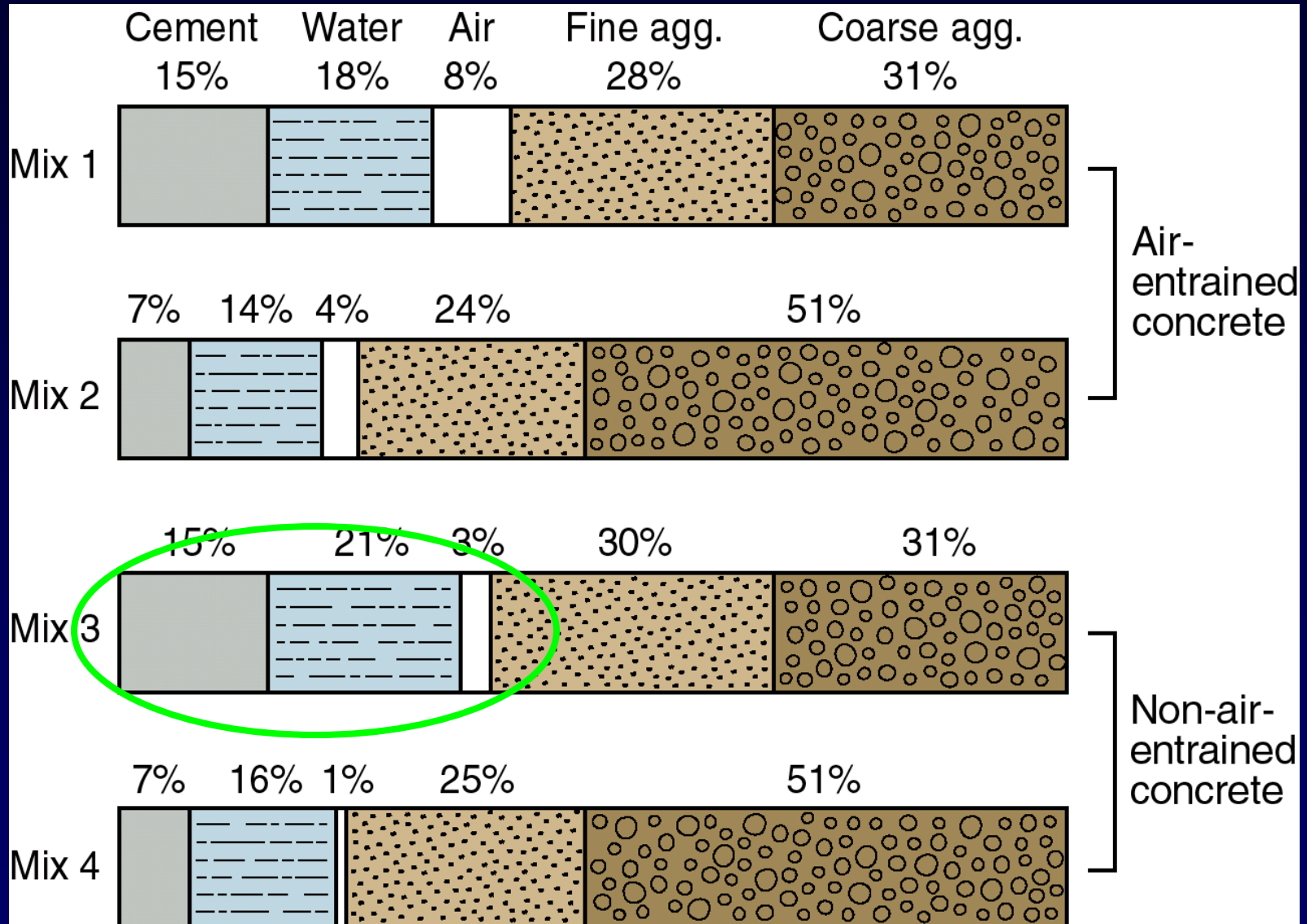
Module 4- Cement Characteristics

Module 5- Impact of Cement on Concrete
Properties

Module 6- Abnormal Reactions and Compatibility
of Materials with Cement

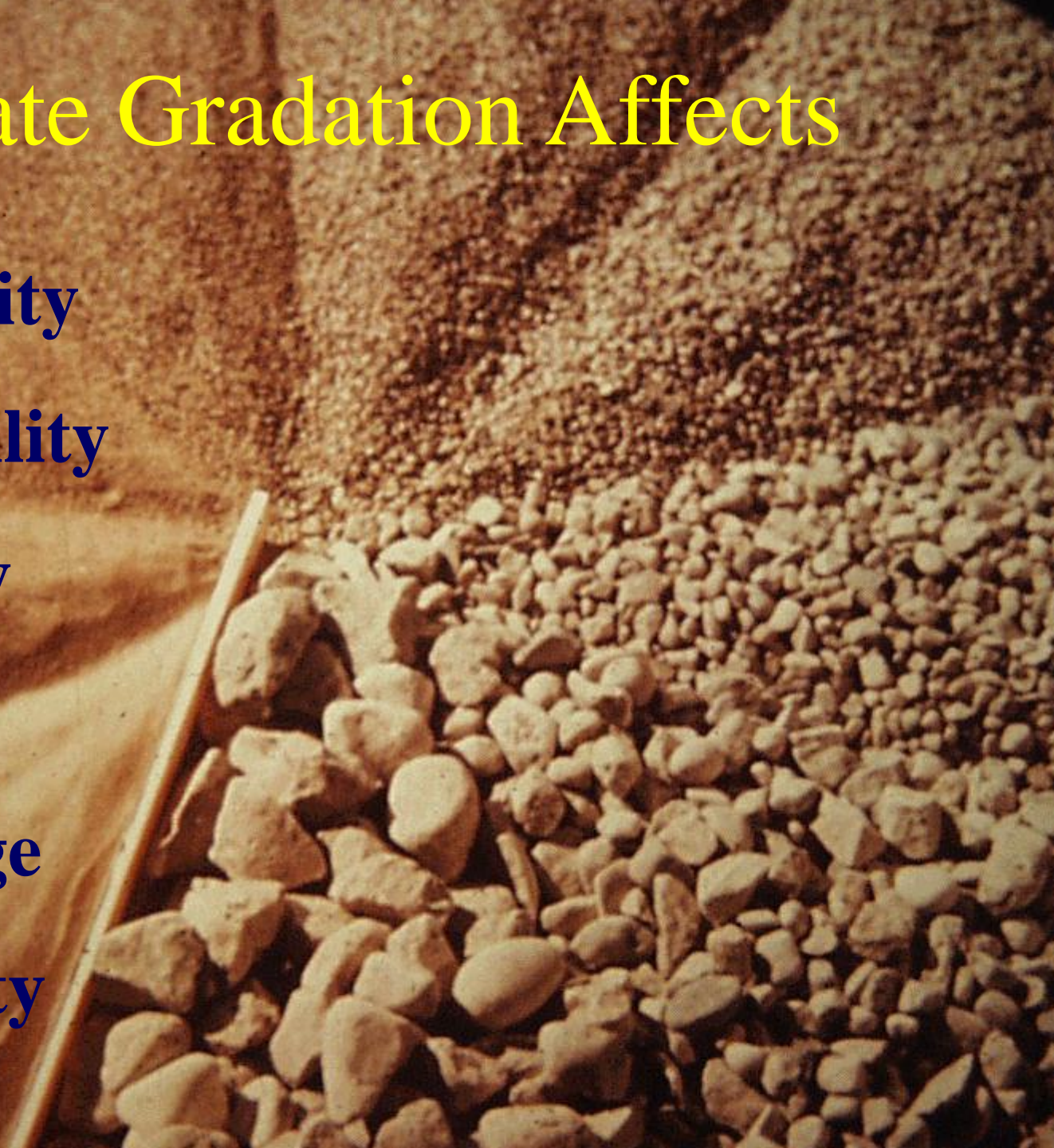
If you work with concrete, you need to understand cement.

Cement Paste



Aggregate Gradation Affects

- **Workability**
- **Pumpability**
- **Economy**
- **Porosity**
- **Shrinkage**
- **Durability**



Admixtures



- Air-entraining admixtures
- Water-reducing admixtures
- Plasticizers
- Accelerating admixtures
- Retarding admixtures
- Hydration-control admixtures
- Corrosion inhibitors
- Shrinkage reducers
- ASR inhibitors
- Coloring admixtures

Pozzolans

- Fly Ash
- Microsilica – silica fume
- GGBFS – ground granulated blast furnace slag



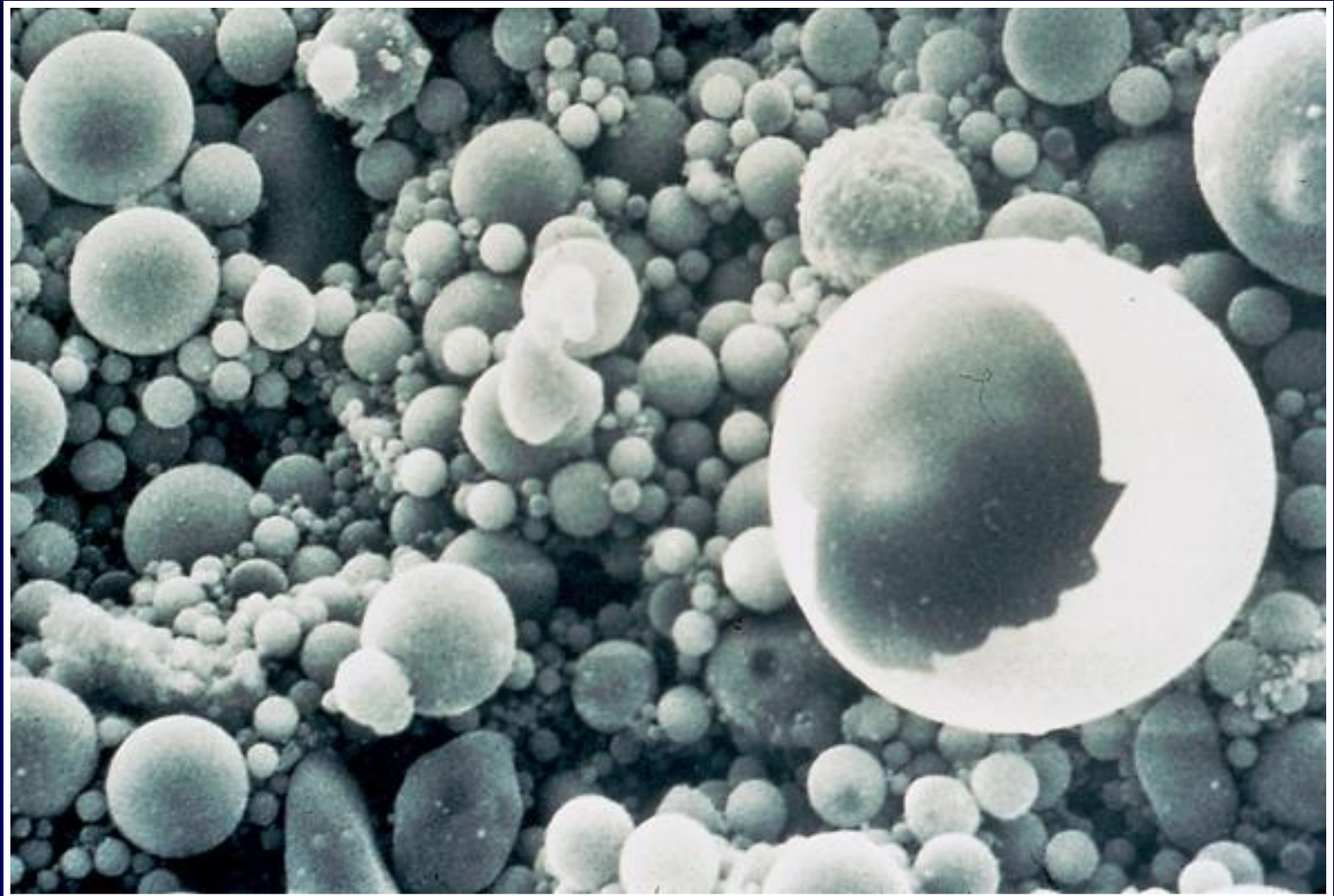
GGBF slag
grade 120

Portland Cement
Type I

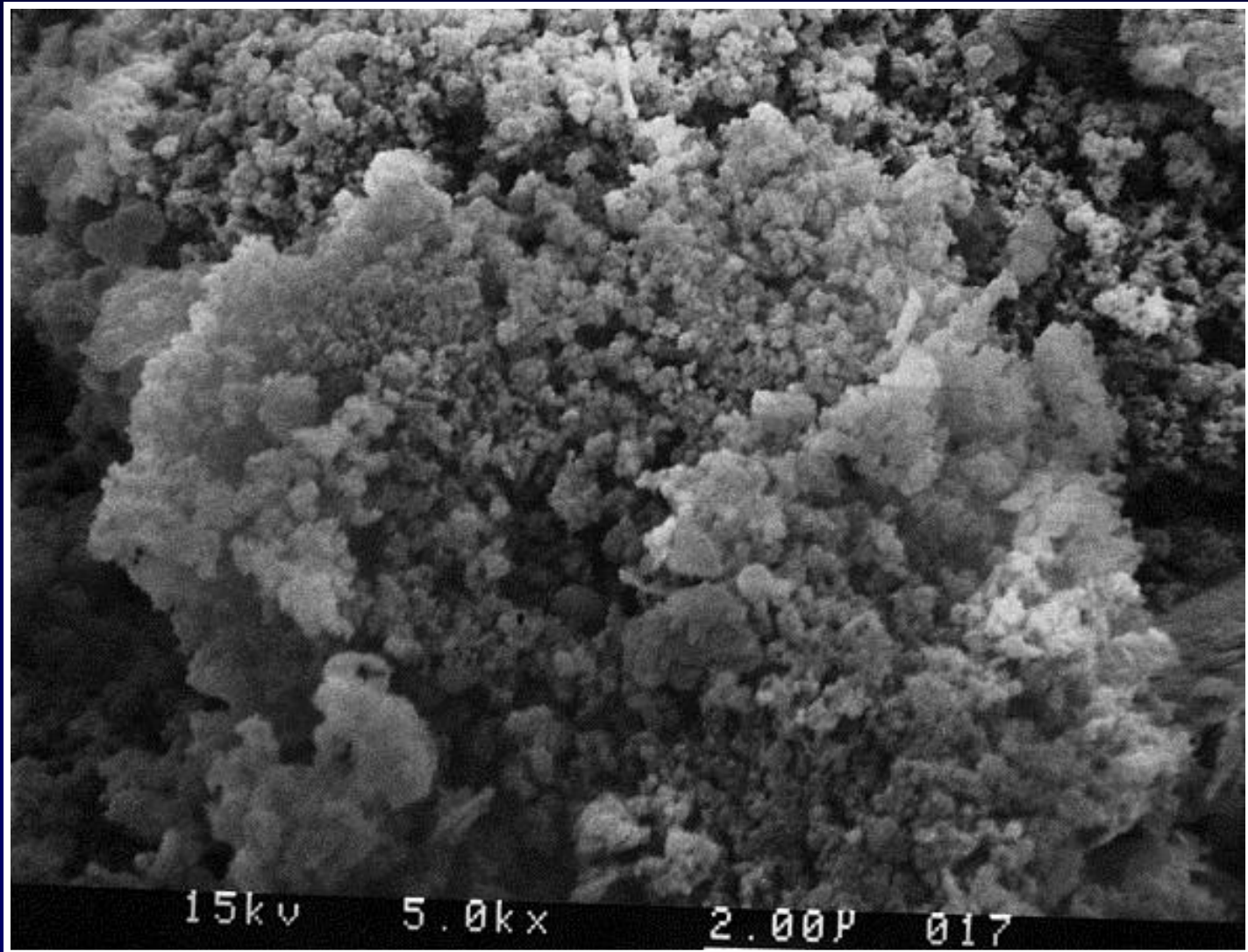
Si Silica F
(microsilica)

Fly Ash
class C

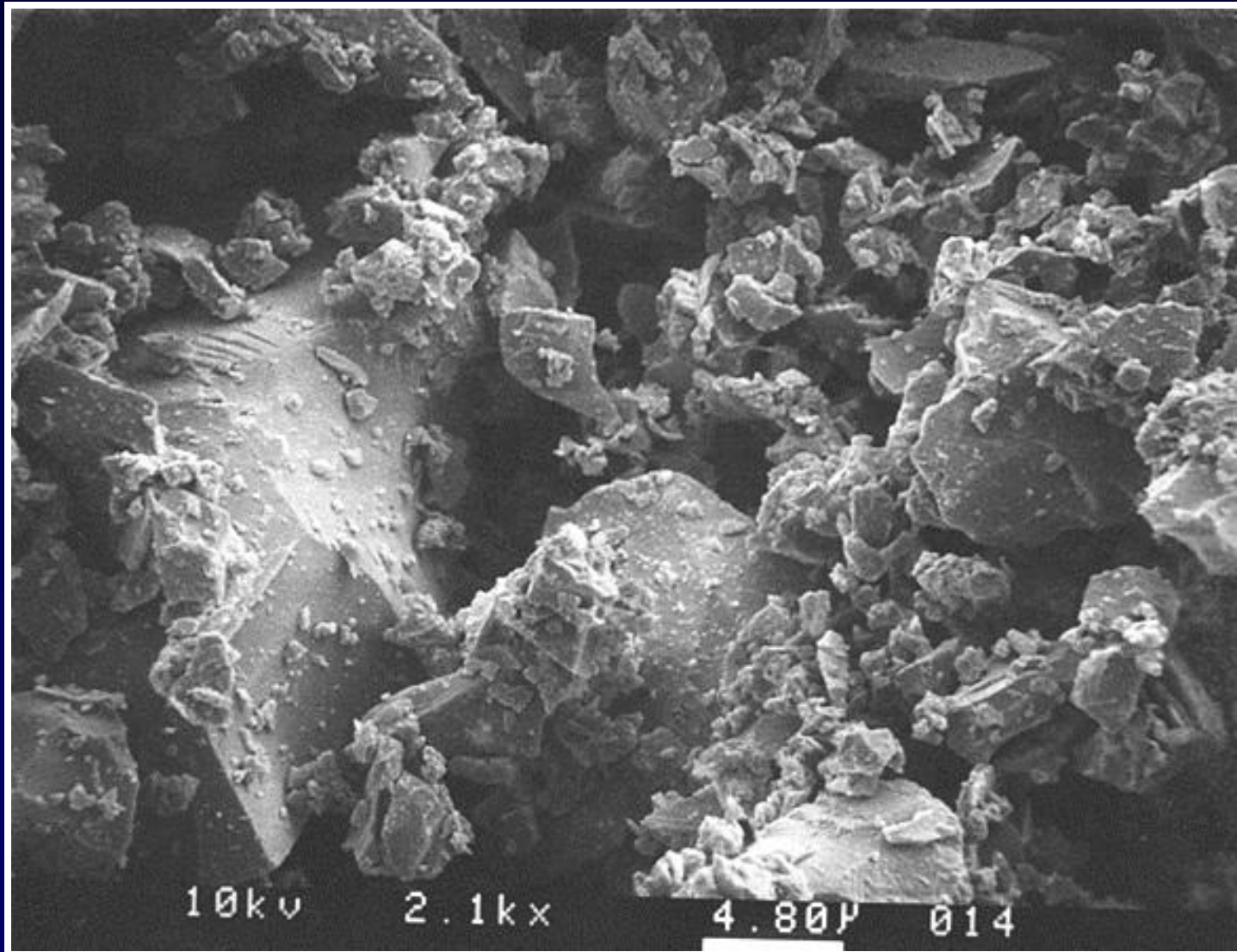
SEM of Fly Ash Particles



SEM of Silica Fume Particles



SEM of Slag Particles



CEMENT + WATER



$\text{CS}(\text{glue}) + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Pozzolan}$



$\text{CS}(\text{glue}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Types of Fly Ash

- Class F
- Class C

Class F Fly Ash

- Eastern Coal
- High Sulfur Content
- LOI varies with source
- No cementitious properties

Class C Fly Ash

- Western Coal
- Low Sulphur Content
- Low LOI
- Consistent LOI
- Slightly cementitious

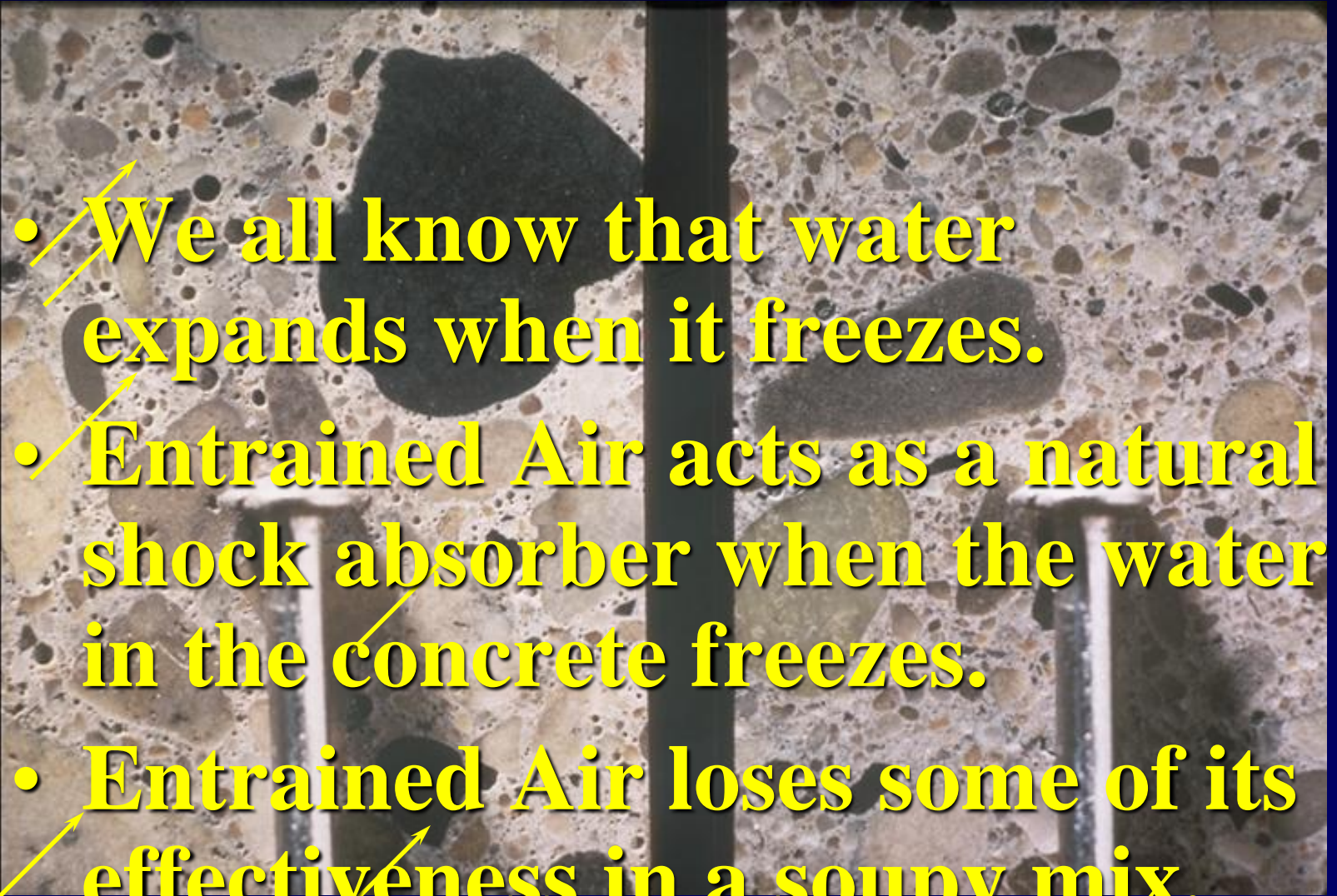
Effects of Fly Ash

- Placability
- Durability
- Time of Set

Air Entraining Admixtures

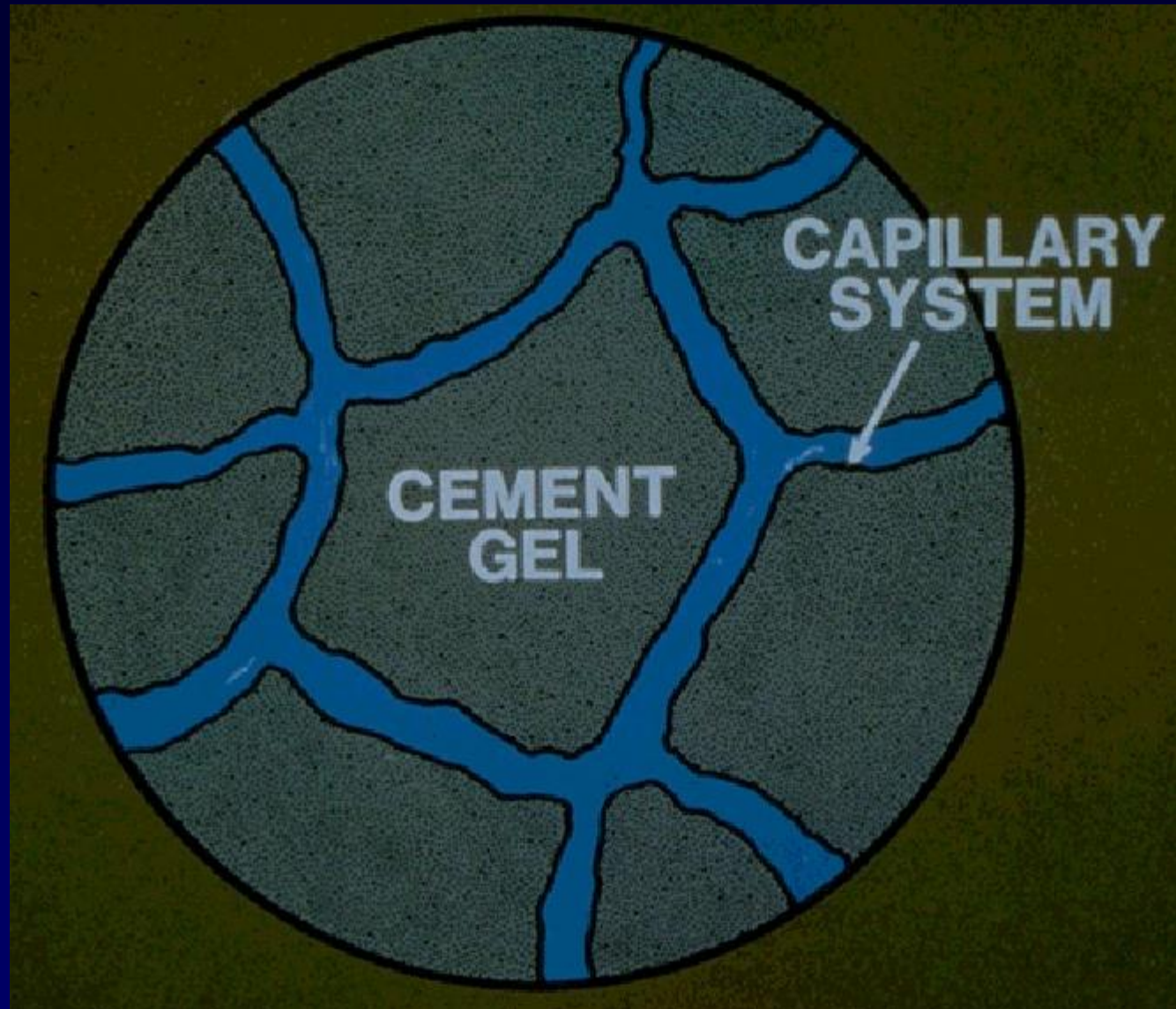
Air Entrained

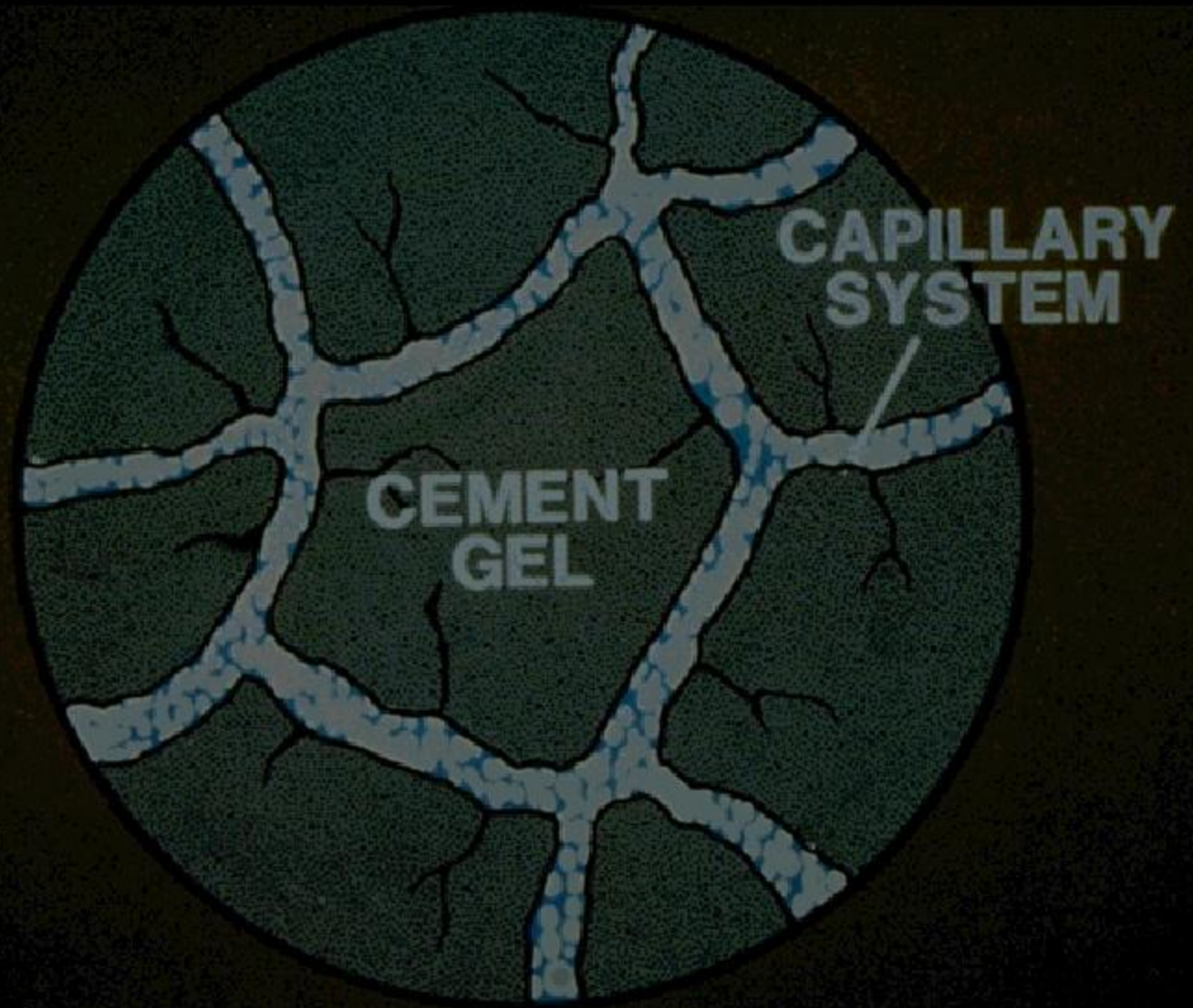
Non-Air Entrained

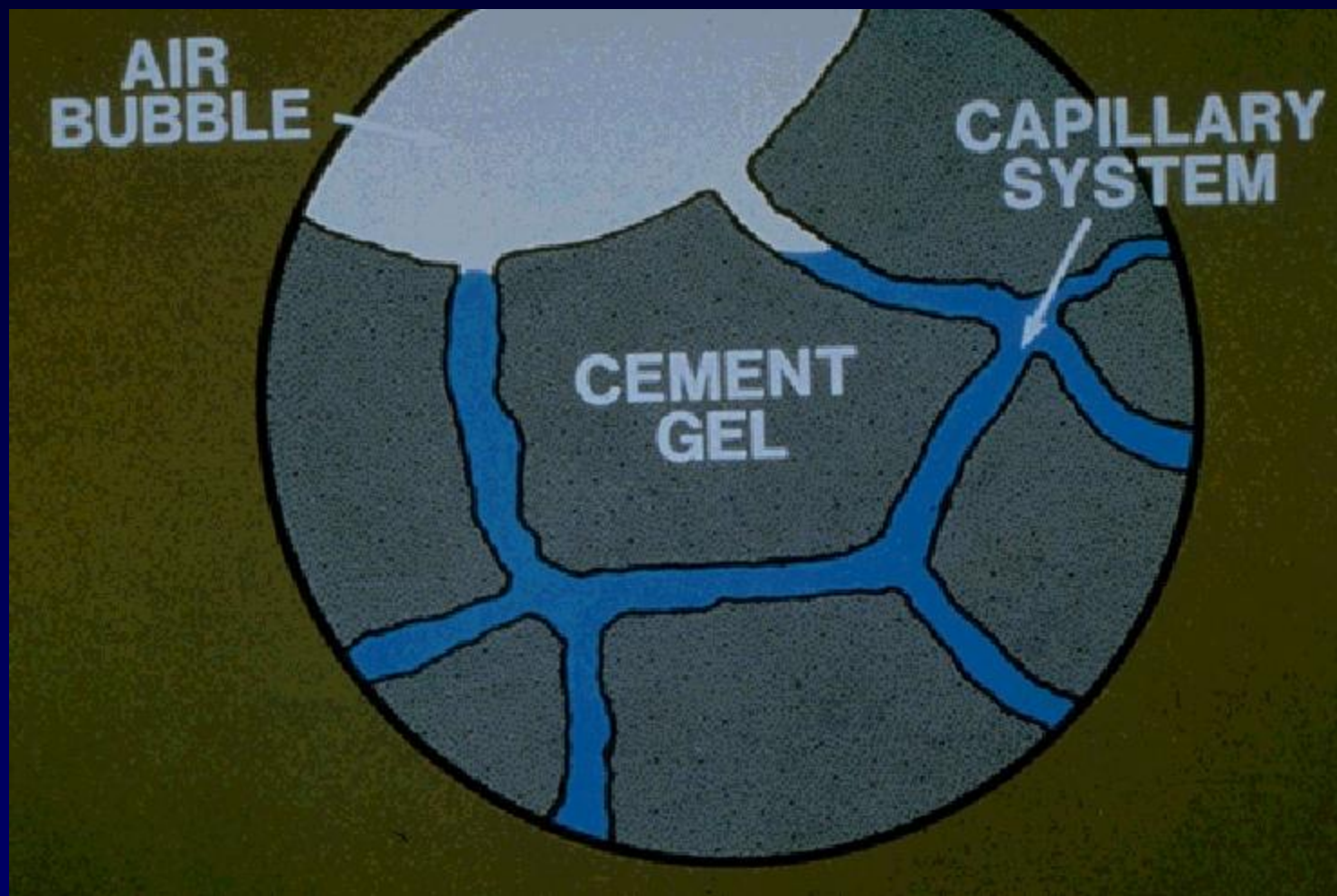
- 
- The image shows two vertical concrete test specimens side-by-side. The specimen on the left is labeled 'Air Entrained' and shows a dark, irregularly shaped area of spalling at the top, indicating significant damage from freeze-thaw cycles. The specimen on the right is labeled 'Non-Air Entrained' and shows a much smoother, more uniform surface with no visible spalling or damage. The background is a dark blue gradient.
- We all know that water expands when it freezes.
 - Entrained Air acts as a natural shock absorber when the water in the concrete freezes.
 - Entrained Air loses some of its effectiveness in a soupy mix.

Air Entrainment/ Hardened Concrete

- Better freeze-thaw resistance
- Increased watertightness
- Reduced concrete weight



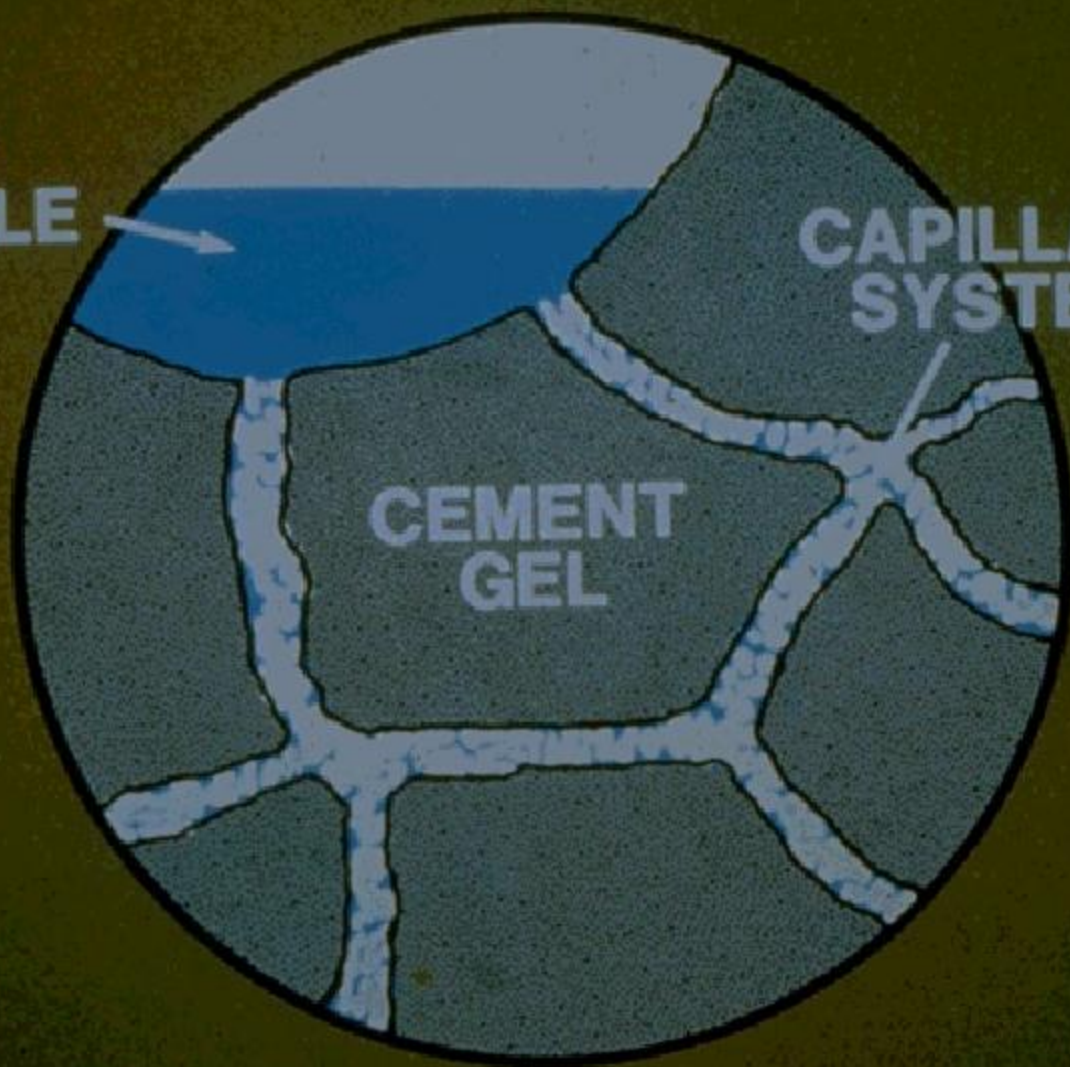




**AIR
BUBBLE**

**CAPILLARY
SYSTEM**

**CEMENT
GEL**



Water Reducing Admixtures

Water Reducing Admixtures

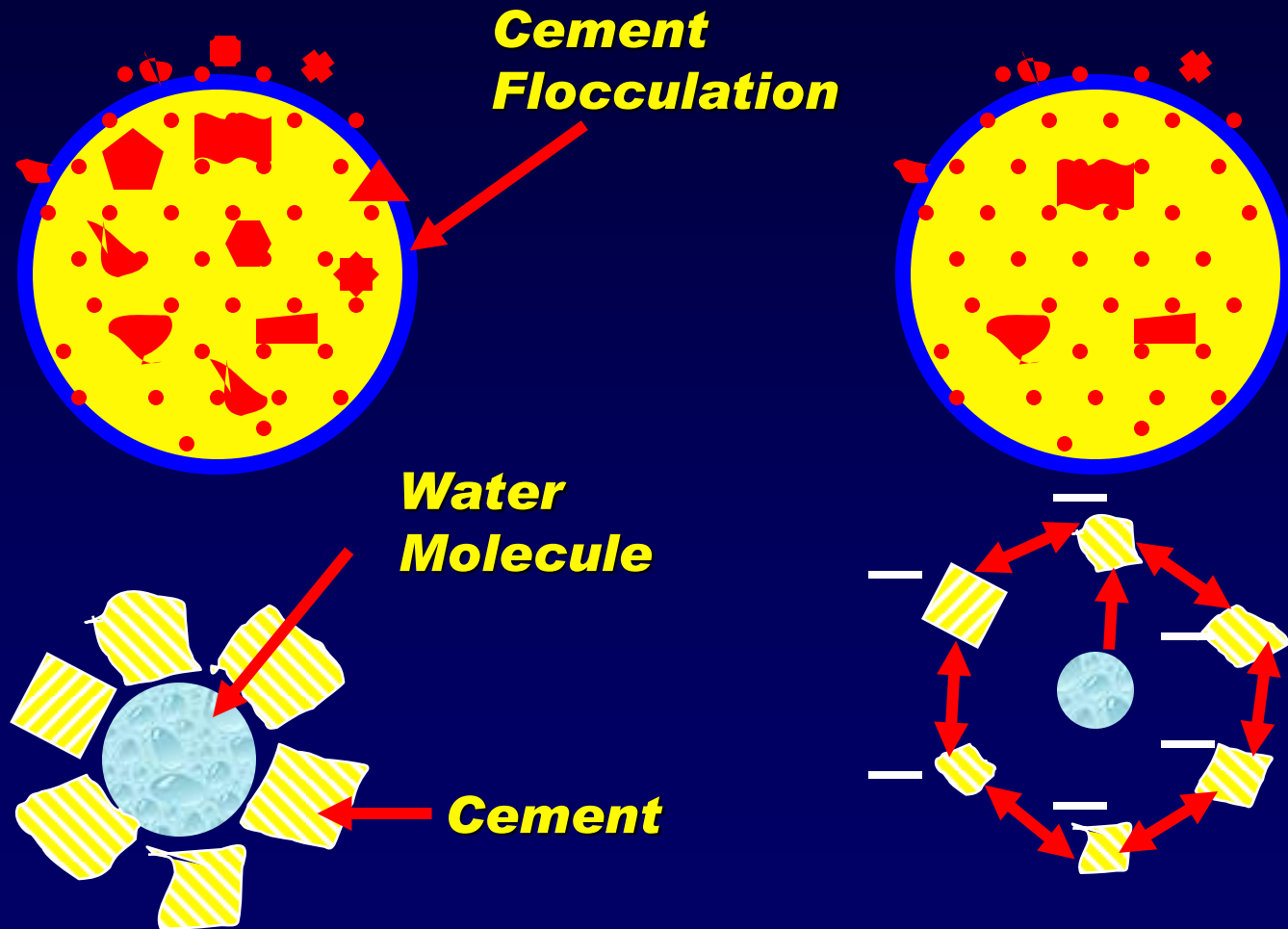
What Are They?

- Admixtures that either *increase slump of freshly-mixed mortar or concrete without increasing water content OR maintain slump with a reduced amount of water*, the effect being due to factors other than air entrainment.

(ACI 116.R-2)



Water Reducer Chemical Action



Quality Control

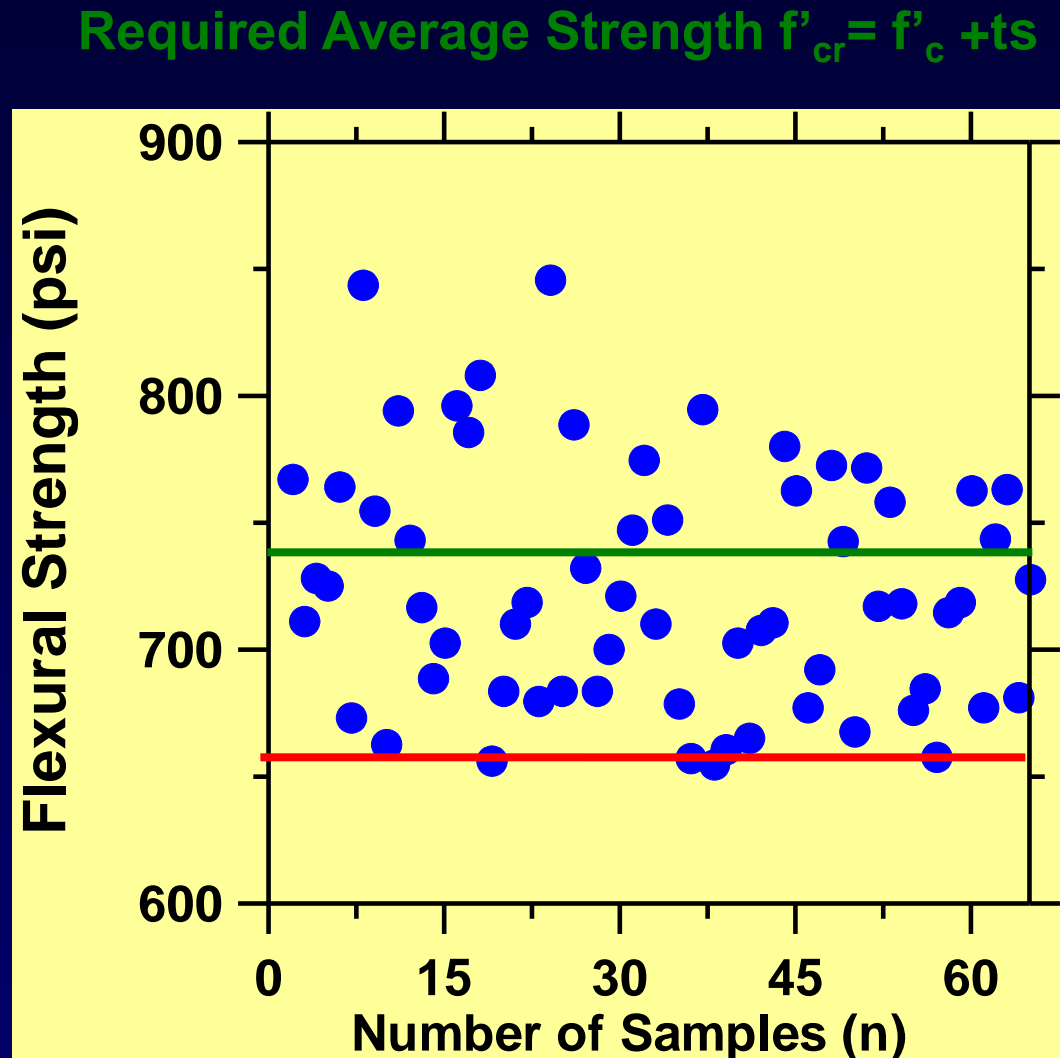
Quality Control is an Active Process

- Tests provide information
 - to better understand material
 - to verify production as compared to target and set points
 - to make adjustments



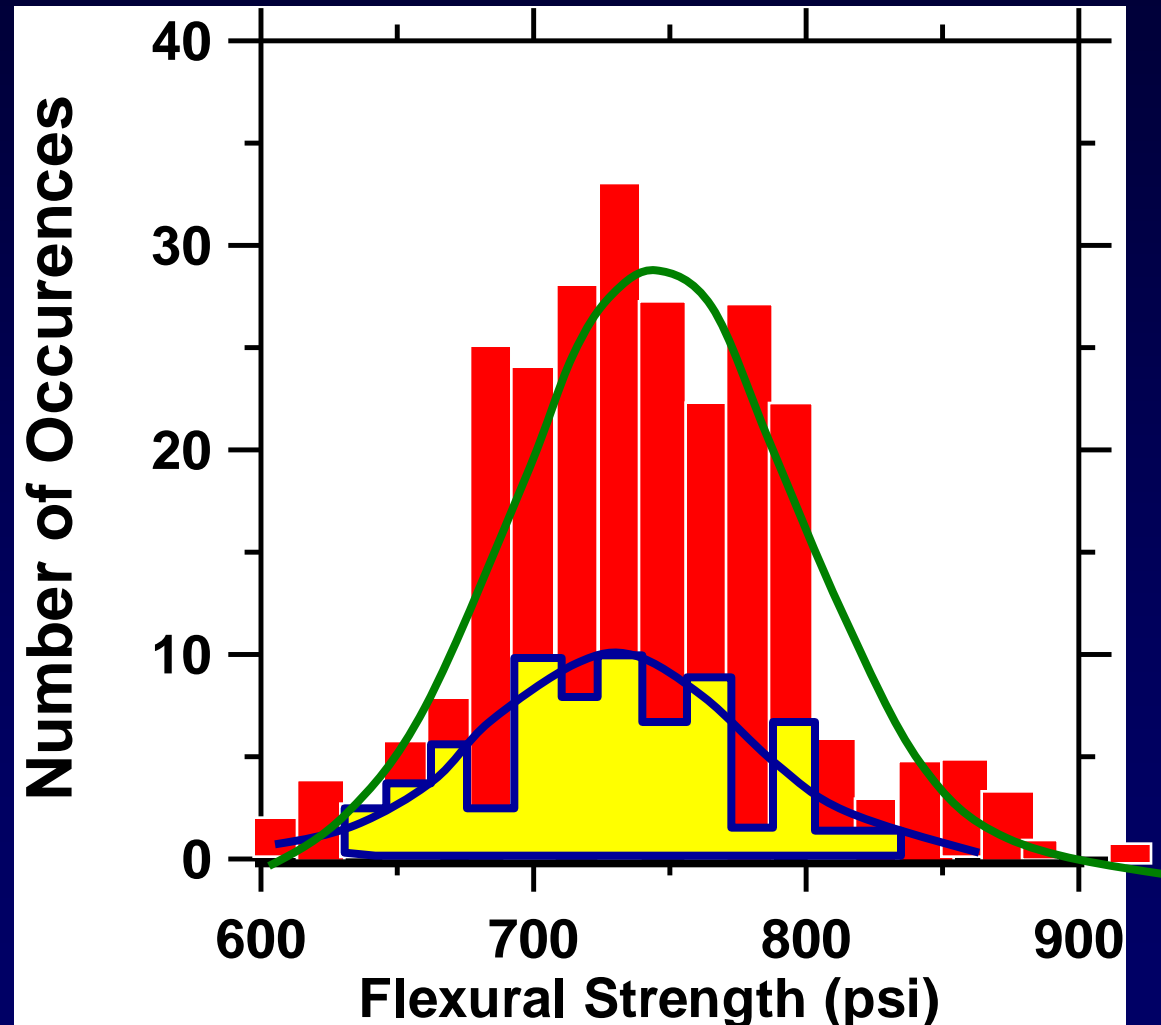
Quality Control Charts

- Economical method based on statistics and probability
- Provide a method to assess on a continuous basis
- Graphical Representation



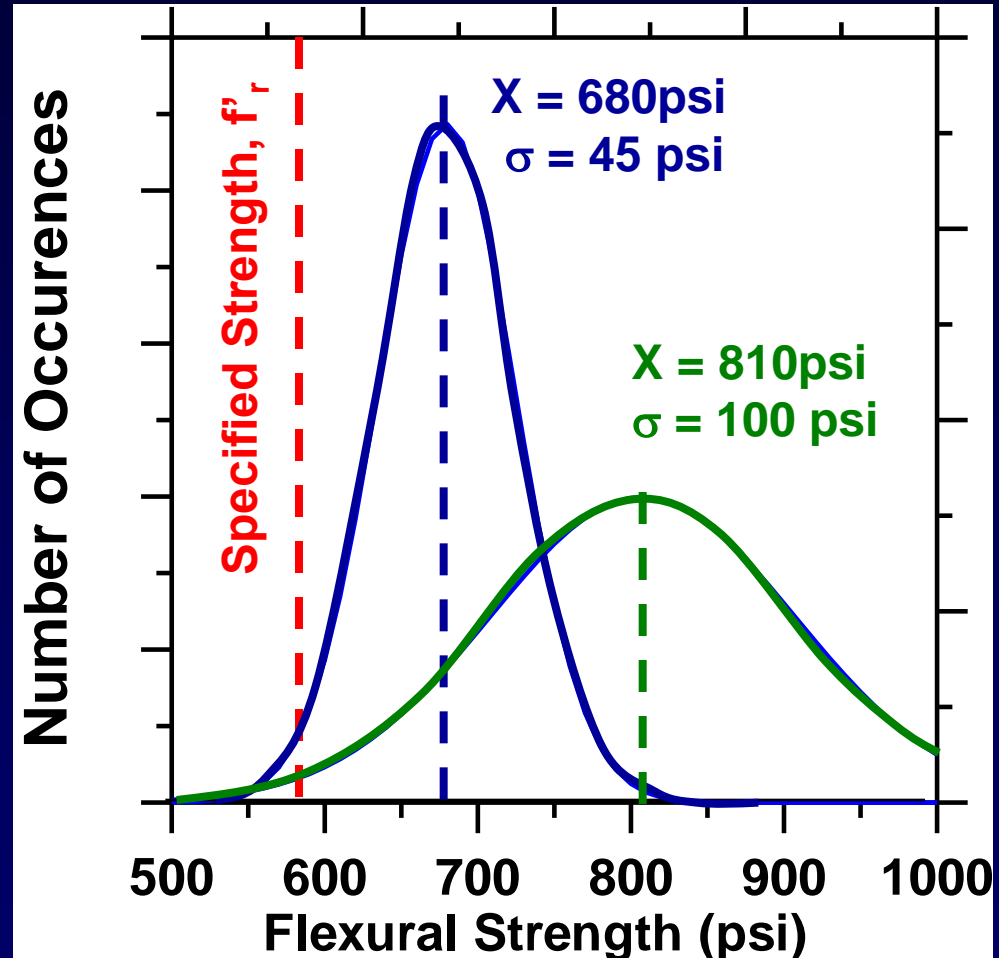
Proper QC Helps to Avoid Big Surprises in QA

- Here we see samples tested by the contractor in “their schedule”
- mean - 762 psi
- std dev – 49 psi
- When the agency tested
- mean - 752 psi
- std dev – 45 psi



What Are the Practical Implications of Having Tighter Quality Control

- We can not design structures based on the mean measured strength but we will use it for designing the mixture
- Assumption: 1/1000 tests are below the design strength ($f'_r=570$ psi)
- Consider two contractors with measured variation



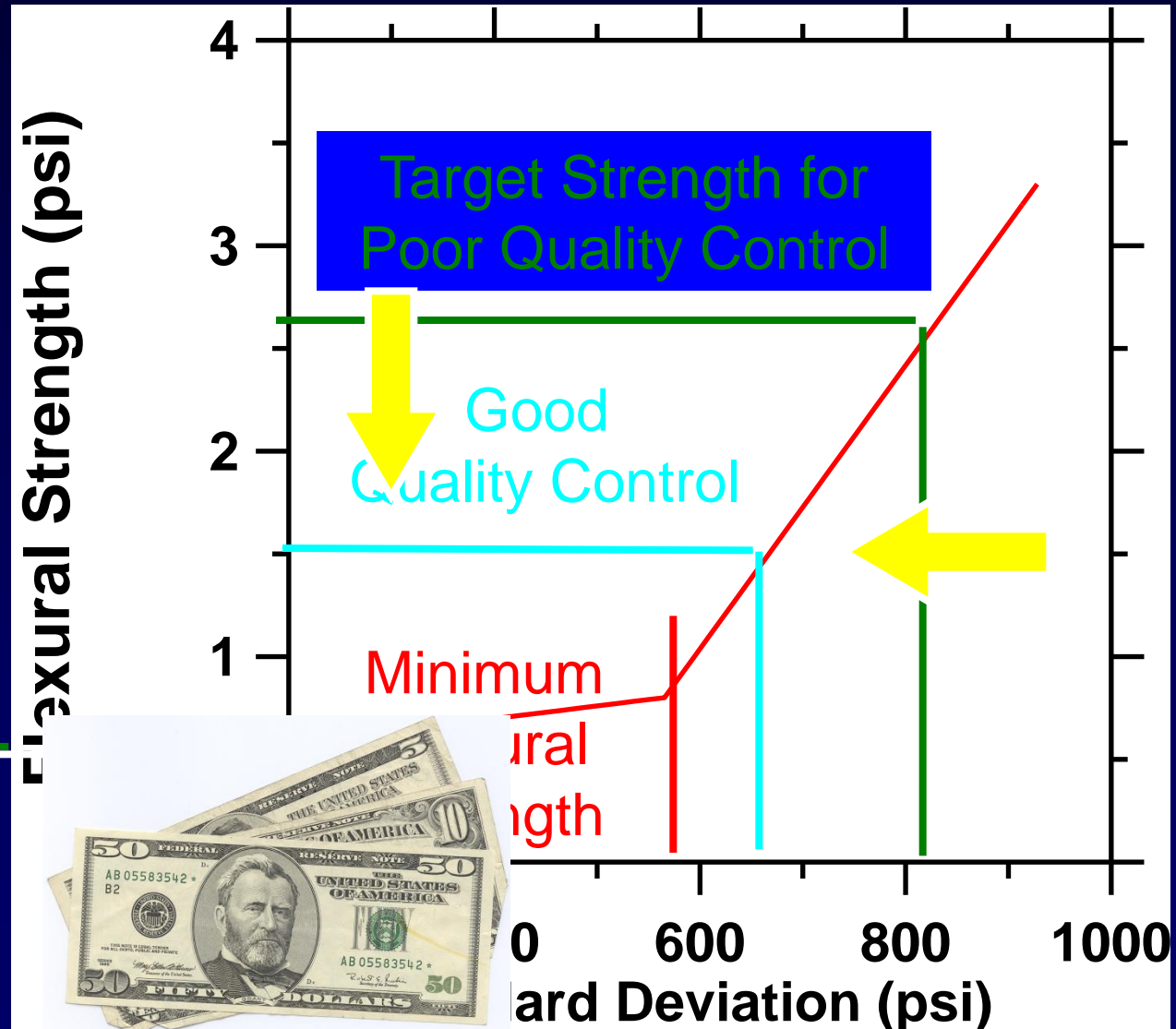
What Does Improving the Quality Control Mean in Real Life

Good
Quality
Control

Poor
Quality
Control

Flexural Strength (psi)

Minimum
Quality Level
 $f'_r = 570$ psi

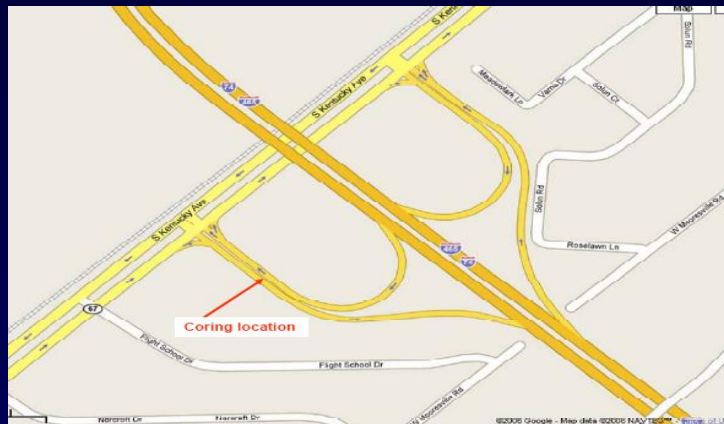


Research – New Frontiers, Problem Solving

Premature Joint Deterioration



Premature Joint Deterioration

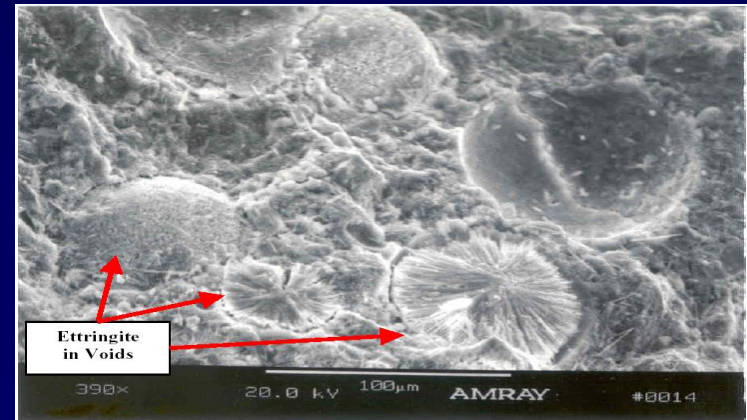


Premature Joint Deterioration

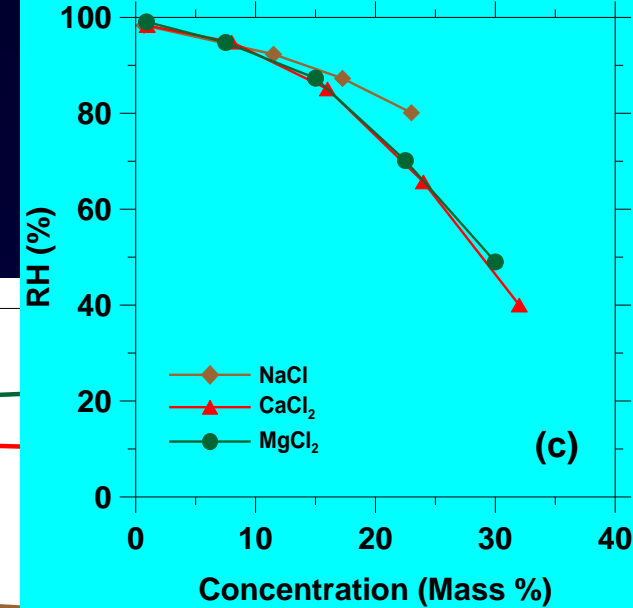
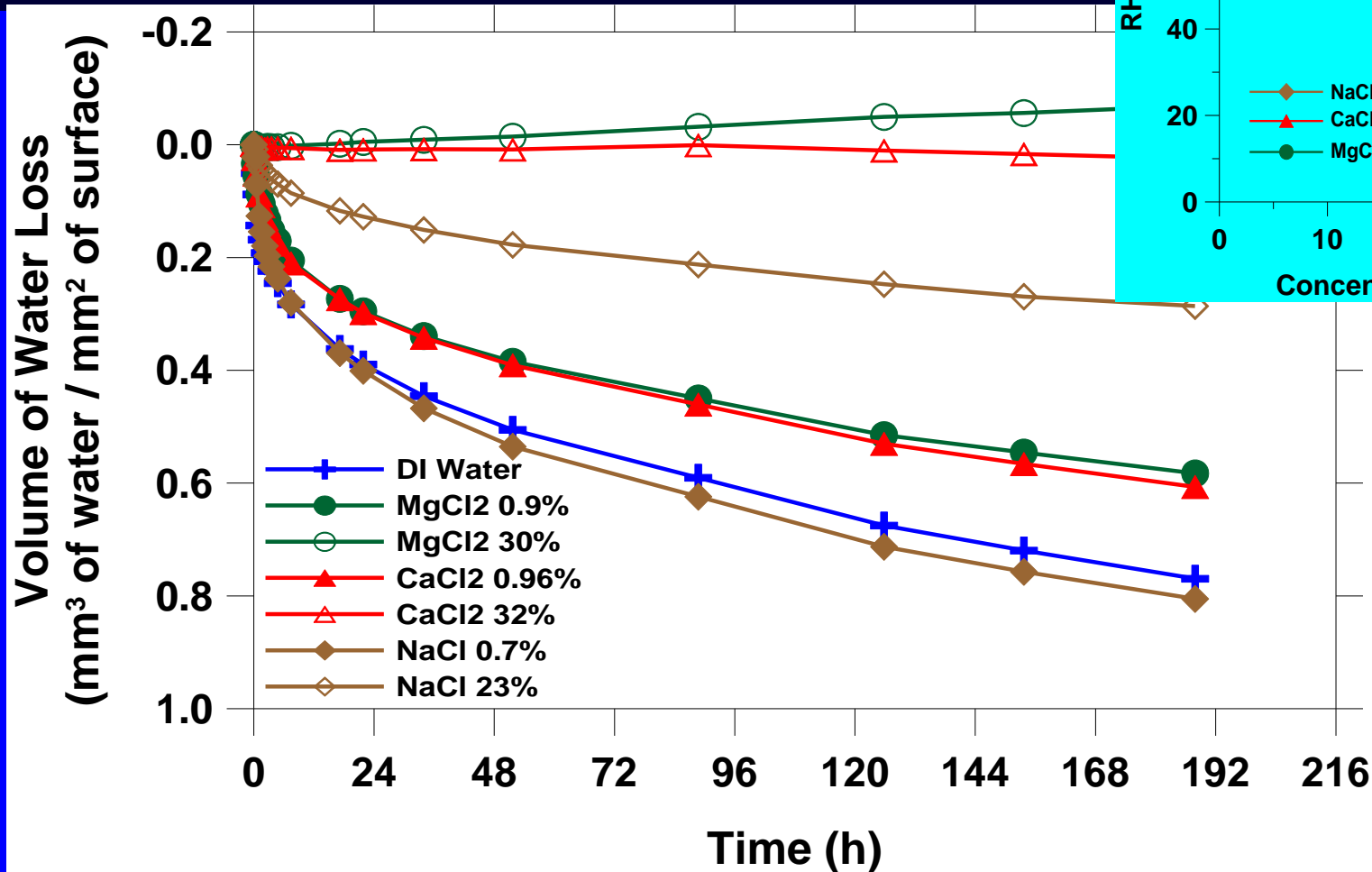


Premature Joint Deterioration

- Air voids filled with hydration products (secondary products)
- Secondary product (ettringite) in air entrained small bubbles



“Drying of Concrete



Slab –Silver Nitrate



23%
NaCl

30%
FreezeGard

32%
CaCl₂

Water

No Sealer – 4 different Soaking Solutions (56 Days).
NaCl most penetrated, CaCl₂ Damaged Surface, and Water
Shows No Penetration.

Freeze-Thaw Durability

- Concrete can experience significant damage due to freezing and thawing
- ASTM C666
 - procedure A (freeze and thaw in water)
- Monitor change in dynamic elastic modulus and mass



Freeze-Thaw Durability



Plain

SME-PS

Dose 1

SME-PS

Dose 2

SBS

Additional Research Efforts

- Internal Curing of Concrete
- Using Recycled Crushed Concrete as Coarse Aggregate in Concrete
- Investigation of Deicing Chemicals Interaction with Concrete
- Use of Slag Aggregates & Slag Cements in Concrete – Impact on Durability Performance
- 30+ SACs/on going projects

Questions?

Information:

Mike Byers

Indiana Chapter ACPA

mbyers@pavement.com

www.indianaconcretepavement.com